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TOURISTS,

GUIDE BOOK

TO

Salt Lake City & Vicinity.

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By H. L. A. CULMER.



SALT LAKE CITY:
J. C. Graham & Co., Printers,
28 and 30 First South Street.



TOURISTS' GUIDE BOOK

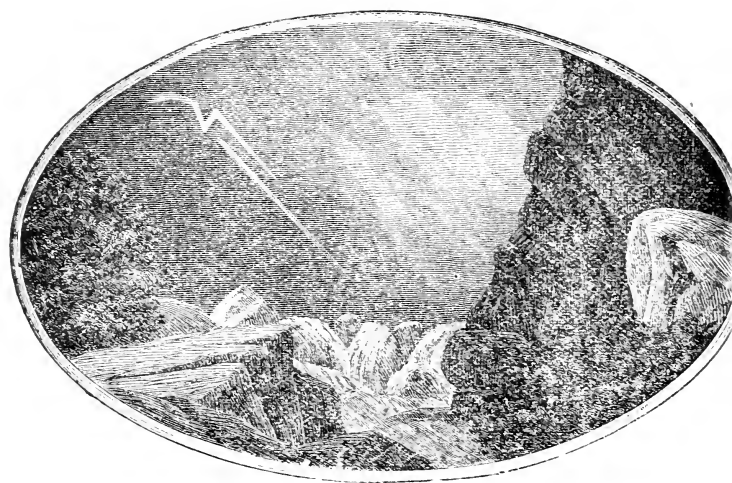
SALT LAKE CITY AND VICINITY.

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J. C. GRAHAM & CO., PRINTERS,
25 & 31 FIRST SOUTH STREET


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12



SALT LAKE CITY.



Salt Lake City, the capital of Utah, occupies an important central position in the territory. It is situated at the eastern base of the Wasatch mountains near a point that projects into Salt Lake valley. On the north and east, its extremities are bounded by the mountains themselves, which are only a mile or two distant. A portion of the city is even built on the mountain "bench" or plateau which is, in reality, one of the many water lines that indicate what was once the shores of an inland sea. Salt Lake City is laid out, principally, in square blocks of ten acres each, the streets running at right angles due to the cardinal points. Each street is 132 feet wide including the sidewalks, which are twenty feet in width. Nearly all of them are planted on either side with shade trees; and under each long line of foliage a cool and sparkling brook, fresh from mountain glades, ripples with merry sound. Nearly every residence has its little orchard and flower garden and the area of the city is, therefore, large in proportion to the number of its inhabitants. It covers a space of about nine square miles. The aspect of the city and surroundings, viewed from the bench-lands to the northward, is simply charming. Half hidden among a luxuriance of foliage of every shade of green, the houses seem like pleasant cottages and villas in an immense garden, and the glittering streams in every street mark with silver lines the length of the broad avenues, while at odd in-

tervals a church spire or the tower of some fine residence is seen amid the trees. The Wasatch mountains, with their magnificent front, rise abruptly two or three miles distant to the East, their summits, 11,000 feet above the sea, and at least 7,000 feet above the city, dotted with snow that never melts. Thrifty farms spread to the feet of these overshadowing peaks whose sheer and rocky walls are rifted here and there by rugged passes which, before the days of the iron horse, were the only approaches to the city from the East. Wonderful are the pictures of this magnificent range! It changes with every season: in the winter, white from snow that chokes its chasms with an icy drift and powders its topmost pines with hoary frost; in the spring, making the landscape joyous with its dingles of lively green; in summer, capped with lazy lines of smoke from forest fires; and in autumn bursting into glory with a gay dress of brilliant red and purple heather. Every hour in the day, the mists and banks of cloud vary the setting to this glorious picture and render it a constant source of delight to the intellectual visitor. To the westward, the Oquirrh mountains are but little inferior in proportions, and the two ranges meet twenty miles to the south, shutting in the handsome and fertile valley of the river Jordan. The constantly changing atmospheric effects among these mountains have been thus touched by the graceful pen of Fitzhugh Ludlow: "Nothing on the palette of Nature is lovelier, more incapable of rendition by mere words, than the rose-pink hue of these mountains, unmodified by any such filterings of the reflected light through lenses of forest verdure as tones down and cools to a neutral tint the color of all our Eastern mountains. The Oquirrh has hues which in full daylight are as posi-

tively ruby, coral, garnet and carnelian, as the stones which go by those names themselves. No amount of positive color which an artist may put into his brush can ever do justice to the reality of these mountains."

The streets of Salt Lake City are named in accordance with their relation to the Temple Block. Thus, the proper name for Main Street is East Temple Street, for it bounds the eastern side of that Block; the next street east is First East Street; and so on. To the west, north and south the streets are named in the same manner. Exceptions to this rule are found in the irregular streets that thread among the foot hills north of the city and in the narrower streets of the 20th Ward. The population is about 22,000.

Salt Lake City has a competent Fire Department and extensive Water Works, which latter have pipes laid along the principal streets, supplying an abundance of the purest water and affording good protection against fire. The city is lighted with gas by the Salt Lake Gas Co., whose works are near the railroad depot.

The lines of the Street Railroad centre at Emporium Corner, $1\frac{1}{2}$ blocks north of the Walker House. The cars running to the First Ward, or south eastern portion of the city; to the railroad depot; to the Warm Spring baths; to the Twentieth Ward, or north-eastern portion of the city; and to the Eleventh Ward, or eastern portion of the city; all leave Emporium Corner at the hour and half past.

PLACES OF INTEREST.

Under the above title, will be included public and other notable buildings and places in the city and vicinity that may prove of interest to tourists and traveling strangers. Interest centers in the build-

ings contained in the Temple Block, a square containing ten acres which was set apart in the original settlement of the city for the erection of churches and other buildings connected with the practice of Mormonism.

THE TEMPLE.

This edifice ranks first in interest among the public buildings, and will ultimately be one of the most remarkable structures in America. It is situated on the Temple Block, facing eastward, and is two and a half blocks north of the Walker House. The length of the building, east and west, is 200 feet, and its width 100 feet. The foundations, which are of a reddish quartzite of great hardness and durability, are laid sixteen feet below the surface of the earth and are also sixteen feet in thickness. An examination of their structure from the interior will be found interesting. They are so built in what is termed the "reversed arch" method that the weight of the upper walls is equally distributed throughout; and any subterranean movement short of an actual earthquake would not effect the solidity of the building. The walls resting on these foundations are 9 feet 9 inches thick, of a light grey granite, brought by rail from Little Cottonwood Canyon, eighteen miles south-east of the city, in the Wasatch Mountains. The corner stone of this structure was laid April 6th 1853, and the building has now reached a height of 60 feet above the foundation, or 76 feet in all from the corner stones. At their present summits the walls are 6 feet 6 inches thick, but will be reduced to 5 feet when they have attained their ultimate height of 100 feet. The Temple is of unique but elegant design. Three towers will stand at each end of the building, the centre ones, east and

west, rising higher than the others and to an altitude of 200 feet. Each contains a circular stairway, which winds around a column 4 feet in diameter. The building will be ornamented with allegorical designs, the main courses being those of the sun, moon and earth. Its general exterior appearance, when finished, can be seen from illustrations on view in the office of Elder C. J. Thomas at the entrance gates; and any interesting particulars, fuller than this sketch affords, will readily be imparted by that gentleman. The temple has already cost in construction more than \$3,000,000 and will probably require a total outlay of from ten to twelve million dollars to complete it. It is not designed, as many suppose, for public worship, but for the performance of certain ceremonies, such as baptisms, marriages, ordinations, confirmations, etc., now conducted in another and temporary place termed the Endowment House, which is situated on the north-west corner of the Temple Block. The architect under whose supervision this enormous work is going on is Elder Truman O. Angell, one of the Pioneers, and an artist who has long been identified with the people among whom he labors.

THE TABERNACLE.

In the general view of Salt Lake City, this enormous building lies, a huge and rounded structure, the first and most noticeable piece of architecture that catches the eye. It is erected in the Temple Block, being directly to the westward of the Temple. In dimensions it is 233 by 133 feet, inside measurement, and it consists simply of one great roof, which rest upon forty-six pillars of red sandstone, and springs with a single stride from side to side and end to end. It thus forms what is, probably, the largest hall in the

world whose roof is unsupported by columns. In form, the building is elliptical and the inside height from ceiling to floor is 70 feet. The roof consists of ponderous lattice-work, ten feet through, heavily bolted together, and is a great triumph of engineering skill. Inside, the west end is occupied by a rostrum or stand with triple rows of seats rising one above the other. The highest of these was intended originally for President Brigham Young and his two councilors; that immediately in front for the twelve apostles; and the lower one for bishops or elders. In front of these is the communion table whence sacrament is issued to the congregation every Sabbath afternoon. To the rear of all and immediately under the Grand Organ are seats for the choir which frequently numbers 100 singers and is one of the finest in the country.

Traversing the entire hall, with the exception of the west end, is a spacious gallery sufficiently large to seat 3750 people. The entire seating capacity of the building, including the stand and platforms, is 13,452, and at the general semi-annual conference it is frequently filled in every part. Including standing room, the building will accommodate 15,000. There are twenty doors to the tabernacle, nearly all of them nine feet wide, all opening outwards, and the immense congregation can be let out in one and a half minutes.

The acoustics are astonishingly perfect, the most minute sound multiplying and permeating the entire hall.

The builder of this extraordinary edifice was Elder Henry Grow, an old-time resident of this city.

Behind the seats of the authorities is the Grand Organ. It is the third largest instrument in the United States and was, when constructed, the largest that had been built in America. With the exception of the metal pipes, which were imported, it was constructed

by Utah artificers from material obtained in this territory. It is very complete and has a volume and tone to which the immense proportions of the edifice give full scope.

The organ has three manuals, great and swell, heavily filled. The pipes number nearly three thousand, the largest being 32 feet long and 2 feet square on the inside. The entire structure is fifty-eight feet to the top of the great towers, thirty feet deep and thirty feet wide. Four men are required to work the blowers. The organ was constructed under the direction of Elder Joseph H. Ridges and represents his second attempt at organ building.

SALT LAKE ASSEMBLY HALL.

This beautiful edifice is located in the south-west corner of the Temple Block and was erected under the direction of Elder Obed Taylor, architect and builder. It is constructed from chips of granite, the fragments from the dressing of the rock that forms the Temple. The walls have been pointed and now counterfeit cut stone very successfully. The outside measurement of the building is 120 by 68 feet, the height of the square being 33 feet. The roof is ornamented by twenty graceful minarets, each 24 feet high, while the central spire rises to a total altitude of 126 feet. The interior consists of a spacious assembly room, the lofty ceiling being 40 feet above the floor and a broad gallery circling the hall. It will seat between three and four thousand persons and is designed for winter and evening meetings when the large tabernacle is too cold or dark for purposes of assembly. For this purpose it is comfortable heated and lighted. The internal finishings are quite elaborate, the seats and wainscotting being neatly grained and the walls

calcimined in tints. The ceiling is embellished with various historical and biblical subjects in fresco; and at the western end is a fine organ constructed by Elders Johnson and Olson. The Salt Lake Assembly Hall cost over \$130,000, and presents the finest appearance of any building yet completed in this city.

THEATRE.

This structure is on the corner of First South and First East streets and is a handsome rock and adobe building with granite finish. It is something after the Doric style of architecture, having fluted columns and massive cornices. It is 175 feet in length with a width of 80 feet and inside is nearly 40 feet from floor to ceiling. The stage is 62 feet deep by 32 feet at the proscenium and is fully equipped with scenery, traps and properties. The theatre has a parquette, dress circle, three upper circles and four private boxes, two on each side of the proscenium, and has a total seating capacity of 1500. The interior is tastefully decorated and presents, when lighted up, a fine appearance. The arrangement and appointments in dressing rooms, atalier, stage machinists' department, property and orchestra rooms, etc., are equal to those of any other theatre on the continent. The annals of the Salt Lake Theatre would be an interesting account and would treat of many famous artists who have made, alas, their final appearance on this sublunary stage. Artemus Ward, Julia Dean Hayne, Edwin Adams, Ben De-Bar, Lucille Western, Nielson and others have all passed away: but there is a greater galaxy of stars that have appeared here and that may still be counted among living actors and actresses. Among these are the names of Eytinge, McCollough, Jefferson, Barrett, Sothern, Florence, Raymond and hundreds of others.

CITY HALL.

This building, erected at a cost of \$70,000, is on a corner of First East and First South streets. It contains the Mayor's, Recorder's, Treasurer's, Assessor and Collector's and Watermaster's offices, a Court Room where the Alderman's and Justice's courts are held; the chambers of the City Council and that in which the Territorial Legislature meets. The building is 60 feet square, two stories in height, surmounted with a clock tower. It is constructed of cut red sandstone.

In the rear of the City Hall is the city prison. This also is built of cut sandstone, the blocks having an inch and a half ball laid between each two to prevent criminals from cutting through the cement. It is very stoutly arranged and with its brick addition cost about \$40,000.

CHURCHES.

The only denomination that met in public worship here for many years was that of the

CHURCH OF JESUS CHRIST OF LATTER-DAY SAINTS.

Their place of general meeting in summer is the Tabernacle, and in winter the Assembly Hall, both of which are on the Temple Block, $2\frac{1}{2}$ blocks north of the Walker House. On Sabbath mornings, Sunday schools are held in the various bishop's wards. Services are held every Sabbath afternoon beginning at 2 o'clock. Meetings are also held in each of the 21 bishop's wards of the city, on Sabbath evenings, beginning usually at 7 o'clock. John Taylor presides over the entire church. Strangers are always welcomed at general meetings.

PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

This denomination holds worship at St. Mark's Cathedral $1\frac{1}{2}$ blocks north of and $2\frac{1}{2}$ east of the Walker House. Services begin at 11 a. m. and 7.30 p. m. every Sabbath, Rev. R. M. Kirby, pastor. Also at St. Paul's Chapel, on Main Street $1\frac{1}{2}$ blocks south of Walker House, at the same hours; Rev. S. Unsworth, pastor.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

The Methodists have a fine large church $\frac{1}{2}$ block south and $\frac{1}{2}$ block east of the Walker House. Meetings begin at 11 a. m. and 7. 30 p. m. every Sabbath; Rev. L. A. Rudisil, pastor.

CATHOLICS.

To reach the church of St. Mary Magdalen, in which these people hold worship, go $1\frac{1}{2}$ blocks north, 2 blocks east and $\frac{1}{2}$ block north from the Walker House. Services begins at 11 a. m. and vespers at 6 p. m; Rev. Father Scanlan.

PRESBYTERIANS.

The Presbyterian church is $\frac{1}{2}$ block north and 2 blocks east of the Walker House. Meetings begin at 11 a. m. and 7. 30 p. m. Rev. R. G. McNiece, pastor.

CONGREGATIONALISTS.

The members of this church hold service $\frac{1}{2}$ block south and $\frac{1}{2}$ block west from the Walker House. Meetings begin at 11 a. m. and 7. 30 p. m; Rev. W. M Barrows, pastor.

NOTABLE BUILDINGS & PLACES.

Among points of interest to be found in the city, strangers naturally inquire for

THE CHURCH OFFICES.

These are to be found $2\frac{1}{2}$ blocks north and nearly a block east of the Walker House. They consist of two buildings one story high, and are between the famous "Lion" and "Bee-Hive" houses, which have always been and are now occupied by a portion of the family of the late Brigham Young. In these church offices are kept the immense tomes and ledgers necessary for a systematic carrying on of the business matters of the Mormon church. The tithing accounts and those of the Perpetual Emigration and other Funds are preserved in the office on the east. That on the west is the private office of President Taylor, whose usual office hours are from eleven to one and three to five o'clock daily. During that interval, if not engaged on matters of greater importance, the President will receive visitors.

BRIGHAM YOUNG'S GRAVE.

From the church offices, turn northward—passing through "Eagle Gate"—and continue about $\frac{2}{3}$ of a block; then turn to the east, ascending the hill—on the brow of which will be found, enclosed by a heavy stone wall, the burial ground of the Young family. The remains of President Young rest under a huge granite slab in the extreme south-east corner of the *inner* enclosure. An ornamental iron railing surmounts the slab, which was arranged according to the funeral directions of the deceased. The inner enclosure is laid out neatly in lawns and gravel walks. Brigham Young died Aug 29, 1877.

MUSEUM.

Visitors will find this interesting institution nearly opposite the south gates of the Temple Block. It contains a remarkable collection of curiosities from all parts of the world, rare coins, Oriental fabrics and oddities, deep sea specimens, ancient documents, etc. But it is of peculiar interest to the tourist for the epitome that it embodies of the ores, minerals, gems, fauna, birds, reptiles and insects native to Utah. Everything has been arranged by a careful and trained hand, so as to present at a glance an elementary knowledge of the wonderfully varied resources of this territory. The archæologist will find abundant material for cogitation in the huge bones of mastodons and in other prehistoric remains that have been collected from our borders, together with the Indian relics,—instruments both of war and peace, which are in great variety. The curator of the museum is Prof. J. L. Barfoot, whose intimate knowledge of the materials under his care and, indeed, of everything that pertains to Utah, is of much benefit to the enquiring stranger.

MASONIC LIBRARY.

These rooms will be found one block north of the Walker House and across the street. In the summer of 1877 it was opened for the use of the general public. The collection is in the Masonic Hall and is open daily from 10 o'clock a. m. to 1 p. m. and from 4 p. m. to 9 p. m. During the year of 1879 it issued 9,700 books. It now contains 3,332 volumes of a general character and 564 volumes of a Masonic character. It is supported by the Masonic bodies of Salt Lake City and the annual subscribers. Christopher Diehl, Grand Librarian.

TERRITORIAL LIBRARY.

In the office of the Territorial Auditor, one door east of the Deseret National bank. It contains 4000 volumes which, though not modern, are well selected and of interest to the antiquary. Open every day except Sunday.

WARM SPRINGS.

About a mile and a half distant, on the northern outskirts of the city, at the base of Ensign Peak, are the Warm Spring Baths, a sanitary institution which the healthfulness of our citizens happily prevents us from appreciating. The sulphur water flows freely at a temperature of 102 Fahrenheit, and is charged with medicinal qualities which render it invaluable as a corrective of many ailments. An analysis of these waters by a competent chemist has yielded the following :

Three fluid ounces of water, on evaporation to entire dryness in a platina capsule, gave 8.25 grains of solid, dry saline matter.

Carbonate of lime and magnesia . . .	0.240	1.280
Peroxide of iron	0.040	208
Lime	0.545	2.907
Chlorine	3.454	18.412
Soda	2.877	15.344
Magnesia	0.370	2.073
Sulphuric acid	0.703	3.748
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Total	8.229	43.981

It is slightly charged with hydrosulphuric acid and with carbonic acid gas, and is a pleasant, saline mineral water, having all the valuable properties belonging to saline sulphur springs. The benefit that is to be derived from an internal as well as external application

of these waters is great, for it is estimated that no other springs in the world are charged with so perfect a proportion of the salts and gases that are necessary for the restoration of health. It is probable that the future will find their yield in general request and that their vicinity will one day be made the resort of invalids. About two miles further to the north, still stronger springs of the same nature called the Hot Springs, flow from the base of a great rock at a temperature that is variously given at from 180 to 190 Fahrenheit.

Street cars leave for the Warm Spring Baths every half hour, starting from the crossings $1\frac{1}{2}$ blocks north of the Walker House. The baths are kept by Mr. Jas. L. Townsend, an old citizen whose name is familiar to every tourist who has "been this way before."

NEWSPAPER OFFICES.

Deseret News.—A daily evening paper, organ of the Mormon church; office, corner of South Temple and East Temple Streets. C. W. Penrose, editor.

Salt Lake Herald.—A daily morning paper, independent; office, east side of East Temple Street, a few doors above Deseret Bank. Herald Publishing Co., Byron Groo, editor.

Salt Lake Tribune.—A daily morning paper, anti-Mormon; north side of Second South Street, near Walker Bros. bank. Tribune Publishing Co.,

Salt Lake Times.—A daily evening paper, Organ of Amusements; office, 28 & 30 First South Street. J. C. Graham & Co., publishers.

Bikuben.—(Scandinavian.) A weekly paper; office, Olive, near Commercial St. A. W. Winberg, publisher.

Juvenile Instructor.—A bi-weekly paper for juveniles; office, South Temple street between 1st and 2nd west. Published by Geo. Q. Cannon.

Woman's Exponent.—A bi-weekly paper; office, Council House building, corner of South and East Temple Streets. Mrs. E. B. Wells, editor.

Utah Commercial.—A monthly paper, commerce and mining; office, in Jones' bank, east side East Temple Street, E. G. Matthews, publisher.

Rocky Mountain Christian Advocate.—A monthly paper, Methodist; office, few doors above Walker House. Rev. G. M. Peirce, publisher.

The Contributor.—A monthly magazine, Organ of Mutual Improvement Associations; office, East Temple Street, one door north of Z. C. M. I. Junius F. Wells, editor.

Tullidge's Quarterly.—A quarterly magazine, illustrated. Historical and Progressive. 28 First South Street. Edward W. Tullidge, editor.

COUNTY COURT HOUSE.

This building is situated on the north east corner of Second South and Second West Streets. It has two stories and contains the court of the Probate Judge, Elias Smith, and the offices of the county clerk recorder, assessor and collector, etc. Underneath are the cells of the county prison. The structure cost about \$20,000.

LIBERAL INSTITUTE.

This building $\frac{1}{2}$ block north, 2 blocks east and $\frac{1}{2}$ block north of the Walker House: was built and is now owned by a few free-thinkers among our citizens and it is used for lecture hall and place for liberal and political meetings. It is very commodious and is popular.

U. S. COURT ROOMS.

The court rooms of the Third District Court and the Supreme Court of Utah are on the second floor of the Groesbeck Block, half a block north of the Walker House. The terms of the 3rd District Court begin the 1st Monday in February, 2nd Monday in April and 4th Thursday in September. The Supreme Court terms begin the 2nd Monday in January and the 1st Monday in June.

HON. JOHN A. HUNTER,
Chief Justice Presiding.
HON. PHILIP H. EMERSON,
Associate Justice.

U. S. Land Office.—On Main Street, a few doors north of Walker House. Humphrey McMaster, Register.

Weather Bureau.—In the third story of the Groesbeck Block, across the street $\frac{1}{2}$ block north of Walker House. Sergeant J. Craig, Observer.

Surveyor General's Office.—Snow's Block, $\frac{1}{2}$ block north and nearly one block east of Walker House. Otto Salomon, Surveyor General.

Post Office.—On Second South, near Main Street, half block north of the Walker House. J. T. Lynch, postmaster.

U. S. Internal Revenue Office.—One block north of Walker House, east side Main Street. O. J. Hollister, Collector.

Western Union Telegraph Offices.—Nearly two blocks north of the Walker House, a few doors above Deseret Bank.

FINE RESIDENCES, ETC.

Our city can boast some elegant residences whose design and finish would do credit to larger towns. Notably is a splendid home erected by the late Brigham Young, known as the Gardo house. It is one block east from the south-east corner of the Temple Block. It cost over \$80,000 and is of most beautiful proportions. That of Mayor Little, east of the City Hall, is also of great beauty and challenges admiration as a pattern of modern architecture. The four houses of the Walker Brothers are 2 blocks south of the hotel which bears their name and, although elegant in themselves, gain additional attractiveness from the tasty and well-wooded grounds that surround them. The fine house of Hon. William Jennings is on South Temple Street near the railroad depot, and that of Mr. Medhurst is on the same street five blocks east of Main. Numberless other charming homes, too numerous to mention, will be found on every street the tourist or stranger may choose to thread.

The most striking business houses of the city are Walker Bros. mammoth store, the buildings of Zion's Co-operative Mercantile Institution, Eagle Emporium, Groesbeck Block, Deseret Bank Building, Godbe's Building, Jones' Bank, F. Auerbach & Bros, the Walker House and others.

SECRET SOCIETIES.

Grand Lodge of Utah.—Organized January 16th, 1872, holds its Annual Grand Communications at Salt Lake City, on the second Tuesday in November in each year. The Grand Lodge is in a healthy and prosperous condition, and is recognized by all the

Masonic Grand Bodies in the United States and Europe as the supreme Masonic power for Ancient Craft Masonry in the Territory of Utah. Frank Tilford, Most Worshipful Grand Master; Christopher Diehl, Right Worshipful Grand Secretary, for 1879-80.

Wasatch Lodge, No. 1.—Regular meetings, the second Friday in each month, at Masonic Hall, (Jones' Bank Building.) Membership 112. James Lowe, W. M., W. W. Chisholm, Secretary.

Mount Moriah Lodge, No. 2.—Regular meetings the second Monday in each month, at Masonic Hall. Membership 115. R. N. Baskin, W. M., Hugh Anderson, Secretary.

Argenta Lodge, No. 3.—Regular meetings, the first Tuesday in each month, at Masonic Hall. Membership 70. John S. Scott, W. M., M. C. Phillips, Secretary.

Utah Royal Arch Chapter No. 1.—Regular convocations the first Wednesday in each month, at Masonic Hall. John C. Fox, M. E. H. P., John D. Coalter, Secretary.

Utah Commandery No. 1. Knights Templar—Regular conclaves the first Thursday in each month, at Masonic Hall. James Lowe, E. C., J. S. Stewart, Recorder.

Masonic Board of Relief.—Consists of three members from each constituent lodge in the city; it is its object to relieve all needy and distressed Masons not members of lodges here; it is supported by a pro-rata tax from every member. Charity Committee for 1880, Samuel Kahn, Hugh Anderson, Martin K. Harkness, to whom all applications for Masonic charity must be made. The board holds its regular meet-

ings at Masonic Hall on the first Sunday of each month at 11 o'clock a. m. President, 1880, James Lowe; Secretary, Hugh Anderson.

Odd Fellows, Utah Lodge No. 1.—Meet every Thursday at 7,30 p. m. over G. M. Scott & Co's store a block north of the Walker House. H. Barnhart, N. G.; E. R. Kneass, R. S.

Salt Lake Lodge, No. 2. O. F.—Meet every Friday at 7,30 p.m. over Deseret Bank. Alex Rogers, N. G.; G. F. Culmer, V. G.; A. T. Riley, R. S.

Jordan Lodge, No. 3; O. F.—Meet every Monday at 7.30 p.m. over Deseret Bank. F. Hodder, N. G., Geo. Arbogast, R. S.

AMUSEMENTS.

Salt Lake Theatre.—This splendid temple of the drama is 1½ blocks north and one block east of the Walker House. A description of the building will be found on page 9. During the theatrical season, the performances here are of legitimate merit, and no tourist should neglect visiting it.

Billiards.—Votaries of the cue and the ivory sphere will find the game at the Walker House, White House, and at the Magnet saloon.

Bowling Alley.—The only bowling alley in Salt Lake City is a good one kept by Jacob Alt, one block north of the Walker House.

Shooting Gallery.—On the east side of Main street, scarcely a block north of the Walker House, is a first-rate shooting gallery kept by Jacob Heusser. There is a reduced Creedmoor 200 yard range and a reduced Massachusetts ring range at which shooters can find almost as good sport as in the field. The new "Creedmore" gallery opposite the Post Office is also a good one.

SUBURBAN ATTRACTIONS. WHERE TO DRIVE.

1.—It is a most pleasant drive to start from Main Street through to the north-eastern portion of the city and after passing along the elevated streets of the north bench, to descend again to South Temple Street at a point near the eastern limits of the city. Continue thence due east, ascending to the eastern bench, and a short drive of little more than a mile brings you to

Fort Douglas.—This delightful fort is the principal military post in Utah. During the last few years it has been entirely rebuilt, and the old log barracks and weatherboard quarters have been replaced by stout and comfortable buildings of a pink sandstone that forms the bluffs overlooking the camp. The officer's residences have been arranged in a handsome crescent at the head of the level parade ground, and afford a splendid view of the neighboring city and the whole broad and magnificent valley. The post is under the command of Colonel John E. Smith, an officer of the Fourteenth Infantry, a large proportion of his regiment being stationed here. Driving through the fort and past the military cemetery, the traveler will enjoy the pleasant hill and dale country beyond; especially as he will speedily be brought up short at

Wagener's Brewery.—This fine property possesses interest aside from the sparkling beverage which we will admit to be its chief attraction. It is one of the largest breweries in the west, is orderly and clean and produces beer of excellent quality. Being about 4 miles from the city, it offers a good turning point in a pleasant drive. The road home can be varied *ad infinitum*, or can be made to take in

Fuller's Hill.—Take either the 11th Ward or 1st Ward cars, starting from Emporium corner every $\frac{1}{2}$ hour—ask the driver to put you off for Fuller's Hill—all kinds of out-door games, swings, croquets, etc. including a Camera Obscura. The prettiest view of Salt Lake City can be had from Fuller's Hill and the gardens are well worth visiting. They can be reached by an easy carriage drive.

2.—Another drive is to take the State Road for two and one half miles southward to Harris' old Club House; turn the next corner for the east, and next corner for the south, driving as far as Winder's farm: then turn again to the east and the traveller will soon reach

Calder's Farm.—This pleasant resort is between four and five miles from the city. It is cool, verdant and delightful. There is a large lake with boats, swings, groves, etc. Admission 25 cents.

The traveler can vary his return home by coming through the fields, avoiding the State Road and leaving it to his west.

3.—Still another drive is to go due north from the Walker House over the hill to the Warm Sulphur Baths, described on page 15.

On the way, a charming view of the city and surrounding country is obtained from a commanding point of view. The drive may be continued, over a moderately interesting road, along the base of the Wasatch mountains, past the Hot Spring lake to the Hot Springs themselves, which, although more picturesque, differ in no wise from those at the baths except by their increased heat. They are $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles north of the city.

WHERE TO WALK OR RIDE.

It is, of course, very evident that a horseman or a pedestrian,—if he be a good walker,—can go to any of the places above mentioned. There are however, other interesting routes accessible to him, that the driver cannot well reach.

1.—After going a block north of the Temple, on Main Street, strike for the hill on the right and pursue the wagon road that winds along the edge of City Creek canyon, to the top of Ensign Peak. This is a rounded knoll, easily accessible, whose summit is 1200 feet above the city. From this elevated position, a most magnificent range is visible. On a clear day, Mount Nebo, the highest peak of the Wasatch, 90 miles due south, can be seen. The view extends to almost an equal distance to the north; westward, it takes in nearly all of the Great Salt Lake, with its islands, and affords a glimpse of the Great American Desert. The summit of Ensign Peak is not more than two miles north of the city and it is of peculiar historical interest. It is said that years before the Pioneers first saw this valley, it had been seen in a vision by the Prophet, Joseph Smith, who saw the "Standard of Zion" unfurled on this same Ensign Peak. Hence its name.

2.—A more difficult and extended mountain climb is to the summit of the Black Mountain, whose top can be seen, covered with pines, north-east of the city. It appears rather a hazardous attempt on horseback but the writer and many others have climbed these steeps in that manner more than once and have been amply repaid by the extraordinary magnificence of the view. To attempt it, gain the ridge of City Creek Canyon on the hills above the 20th Ward Bench and

a natural and easy trail almost to the summit. A little climb, as the top is neared, and a lovely view of enormous range bursts on the adventurer's astonished gaze. We shall not attempt to describe it. It takes in scores of miles in every direction and gives at once a comprehensive panorama of the region. The summit is about 3500 feet above and 5 miles north-east of the city.

3.—Those who prefer a walk or ride that involves less climbing, will find a charming road up the canyon of City Creek, north of the city. Entering Eagle Gate, the road gains beauty at every step until it culminates at a point about 8 miles north of the city. The road is good for horsemen and is traveled constantly by wagons ; but is not suitable for pleasure driving, being somewhat rough.

WHERE TO MAKE A TRIP.

1—Big Cottonwood Canyon.—A most pleasing summer trip, which can be made in from three days to a week, is an excursion on horseback to the series of small lakes at the head of Big Cottonwood Canyon, in the Wasatch Mountains. The direction from the city is south-east and the round trip is one of about fifty miles. At the canyon head, in summer, Mr. Brighton has a hotel, affording good accommodation, on the margin of Trout Lake. The visitor can here spend a few days very pleasantly, away from the dust and heat of the city, among swarthy pines and eternal snows. Short walks or rides of a few miles can be made in several directions to advantage, the most pleasing being that to Lakes Phoebe, Mary, Martha, and Katrina which lie linked among the highest peaks. They are surrounded by scenes of surpassing beauty and grandeur that call forth the highest sentiments of admiration.

2—Little Cottonwood.—This canyon contains also some fine natural scenery, but cannot boast of such picturesque views as its more formidable neighbor. Its summit is more easily reached, however, being connected by rail from this city. From Alta, the terminus of the road, a trail of six miles over the divide, leads to Brighton's above mentioned. A good trip for a party of horsemen is to go up one canyon and down the other, making a trip of about seventy-five miles, lasting four or five days, and taking in some of the best scenery our mountains afford.

3—Parley's Park.—A third mountain jaunt is up Parley's Canyon, another pass whose entrance is in the same direction as the others but only about seven miles distant. It leads to Parley's Park, about 25 miles from here, on the eastern side of the range seen from the city. A good wagon or buggy road extends all the way, and the attraction in the Park is good fishing and hunting, pleasant drives and good fare at Kimball's Hotel. A daily stage connects this resort with the city.

4—American Fork Canyon.—Take the 7 a.m. Utah Southern train to American Fork, a village 34 miles south of this city, in Utah Valley. Fare \$1.80. From this point will be obtained a splendid view of Utah Lake, a beautiful sheet of fresh water 225 miles square. At the town, put yourself under the guidance of Robert Kepperneck,—proprietor of the "American Fork House,"—and from him hire horses,—or any other conveyance, for the roads are first-class,—and visit the famous American Fork Canyon which has been justly termed the Yosemite of Utah. It is the wildest and most picturesque defile in northern Utah, and is one long series of natural wonders. "Towers, battlements, shattered castles and the images of mighty

sentinels," a writer says "exhibit their outlines against the sky. Rocks, twisted, gnarled and distorted; here a mass like the skeleton of some colossal tree which lightning had wrenched and burnt to fixed cinder; there another, vast and overhanging, apparently crumbling and threatening to fall in ruin." The most striking portion of the pass is included in the first twelve miles from the town and expedition would enable the sight seer to return in time to take the home train which leaves American Fork City at 4.34 p.m.

Other trips can be made in various directions, but we have pointed out the more interesting of the mountain scenery surrounding the city.

GREAT SALT LAKE.

Probably the most interesting feature of this entire region, certainly the most famous, is the Great Salt Lake itself, which is, at its nearest point, about nine miles distant from the city, but, owing to the marshy character of its shores it is not easily accessible at this point. The easiest methods of communication are either by the Utah Western Railway, or the Utah Central, the former running westward to Lake Point, Garfield and Black Rock, the latter northerly to Lake Shore. Bathing in the Great Salt Lake is a most novel and pleasing experience. It is impossible to sink, the water is so dense and bouyant. The constant tendency, however, is for the head to go under, while the feet remain at the surface. But, with very little practice, men, women and children grow accustomed to its peculiarities, and during the warm summer months, resort to it in great numbers daily, and find in its waters a great source of exhilaration and refreshment. The surroundings of the lake on its southern extremity are picturesque; but at other points the shores are a

picture of utter desolation. No vegetation can survive where its spray is dashed save a miserable little salt wort, and a melancholy species of *artemisia*, whose straggling and thorny limbs appear black and burned on the scorching sands.

Fishing and Hunting.—The canyon stream that surround the city are always, in season, well stocked with trout, and are annually the resort of professional and amateur anglers. It is useless to particularize, for City Creek, Parley's, Mill Creek, Big and Little Cottonwood, American Fork and Provo Canyons all have their quota of the finny tribe.

Those nimrods who are contented with small game will find their quarry on the plains over Jordan River, in the fall of the year. Hares and jack rabbits are there in abundance. In the oak brush around the neighboring foot hills are prairie chickens; and higher in the mountains are pine hens. Larger game, such as deer, is rare, although in early winter they are frequently seen in goodly numbers in the mountains. Bears actually infest the mountains in the north-eastern and some other portions of the territory.

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ITEMS OF INTEREST.

- . . The population of this city is about 25,000.
- . . The city covers an area of 5730 acres.
- . . The variation of the magnetic needle at this point is $16^{\circ}32'$ east.
- . . The altitude of the city is 4,200 feet above the sea.
- . . The rate of city tax is $\frac{1}{2}$ of one per cent.
- . . The Twin Peaks, southeast of the city, are nearly 11,000 feet above the sea, and are 15 miles distant.
- . . The stone of which the temple is composed is Dioritoid granite containing quartz, mica as biotite, feldspars as orthoclase and plagioclase, a large proportion of hornblende and some titanite.
- . . The latitude of the city is $40^{\circ}46'02''$ and the

West Greenwich longitude is $111^{\circ}53'30''$. The West Washington longitude is $34^{\circ}50'37''$.

. . The estimated membership of the Mormons in all parts of the world is 200,000.

. . The police force of New York City bears the relation of one policeman to every 434 inhabitants. Salt Lake City has one policeman to every 4000 inhabitants.



The predominating creed of the people of Salt Lake City and Utah is generally known to be the

CHURCH OF JESUS CHRIST OF LATTER-DAY SAINTS.

And as tourists and travelers find in this fact a point of great interest, we venture to give the salient articles from the doctrines of that church and the nature of its organization. The church was organized, with six members, April 6th, 1830, in Fayette, Seneca Co., N. Y., by Joseph Smith, who published, as the doctrines believed and adopted by the church, the following thirteen

ARTICLES OF FAITH.

1.—We believe in God, the Eternal Father, and in His Son, Jesus Christ, and in the Holy Ghost.

2.—We believe that men will be punished for their own sins, and not for Adam's transgression.

3.—We believe that through the atonement of Christ, all mankind may be saved, by obedience to the laws and ordinances of the Gospel.

4.—We believe that these ordinances are: First, Faith in the Lord Jesus Christ; second, Repentance; third, Baptism by immersion for the remission of sins; fourth, Laying on of hands for the Gift of the Holy Ghost.

5.—We believe that a man must be called of God, by "prophecy, and by the laying on of hands," by those who

are in authority, to preach the Gospel and administer in the ordinances thereof.

6.—We believe in the same organization that existed in the primitive church, viz: apostles, prophets, pastors, teachers, evangelists, etc.

7.—We believe in the gift of tongues, prophecy, revelation, visions, healing, interpretation of tongues, etc.

8.—We believe the Bible to be the word of God, as far as it is translated correctly; we also believe the Book of Mormon to be the word of God.

9.—We believe all that God has revealed, all that He does now reveal, and we believe that he will yet reveal many great and important things pertaining to the Kingdom of God.

10.—We believe in the literal gathering of Israel and in the restoration of the Ten Tribes. That Zion will be built upon this continent. That Christ will reign personally upon the earth, and that the earth will be renewed and receive its paradisiac glory.

11.—We claim the privilege of worshipping Almighty God according to the dictates of our conscience, and allow all men the same privilege, let them worship how, where or what they may.

12.—We believe in being subject to kings, presidents, rulers and magistrates, in obeying, honoring and sustaining the law.

13.—We believe in being honest, true, chaste, benevolent, virtuous, and in doing good to *all men*; indeed we may say that we follow the admonition of Paul. "We believe all things, we hope all things," we have endured many things, and hope to be able to endure all things. If there is anything virtuous, lovely or of good report or praiseworthy, we seek after these things.—JOSEPH SMITH.



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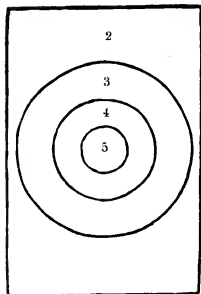
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